





## Intimations.

BRIGHT | CRISP | SPARKLING.

DAKIN'S TREBLE AERATED WATERS  
Equal to the best English make.  
SODA WATER.  
LEMONADE.GINGER ALE.  
QUININE TONIC.  
SARSAPARILLA.  
PHOSPHORINE.  
POTASH.  
LITHIA.SELENER.  
CHALYBEATE TONIC.  
Books of order forms forwarded free on application.DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,  
LIMITED,  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
HONGKONG.(Telephone No. 60.)  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1889.A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

IN drawing attention to our special preparations, we beg to state that we continue to import Drugs, Chemicals, and Goods of every kind of the best description only. No other quality is kept in Stock. Our long experience and intimate acquaintance with the Trade and the best sources of supply enable us to purchase direct from the Producers on the very best terms, and thus gives us an advantage which enables us to offer our Constituents the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of all Specialities of our own Manufacture or putting up, as compared with similar articles sold elsewhere.

WATSON'S DIODES  
SARSAPARILLA.  
PREPARED FROM THE FINEST  
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,  
(Evaporated "In Vacuo")  
and containing in each drachm one grain of  
Iodide of Potassium.These medicines combined have long ranked as the most certain alternatives known, being indicated in all diseases of the skin, and in affections arising from poverty or impurity of the Blood.  
Price—8-oz. Bottles 1.50 each, 15.00 per dozen  
" 16-oz. " 2.50 " 24.00 "WATSON'S  
FLUID EXTRACT  
OF  
TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLUM.This preparation will be found a satisfactory and reliable remedy in all cases of sick-headache and biliousness when the bowels and liver are sluggish from climatic or other causes.  
In Bottles 1.50 and 3.50 each.WATSON'S  
TASTELESS ELIXIR  
OF  
CASCARA SAGRADA.acts as a "Tonic Laxative" and establishes regularity in chronic Constipation.  
In Bottles 1.50 and 3.50 each.WATSON'S  
VIN DE QUINQUINA.This Wine possesses the tonic and anti-febrile properties of the well-known Cinchona Quinquina or Jesuit's Bark, combined with the strengthening qualities of the finest Port Wine. Prepared from the finest selected Bark and a blend of our well-known "Invalid Port," it is an invaluable summer tonic and appetizer, especially adapted for use of Convalescents from Malarial Fevers, and other diseases.  
In Bottles 1.50 each.WATSON'S  
QUININE AND IRON  
TONIC.This Tonic is strongly recommended in all diseases characterized by Anemia, Weakness, and for promoting and restoring a healthy appetite and imparting strength and vigour to the system.  
In Bottles 1.50 and 3.50 each.WATSON'S  
AROMATIC QUININE WINE.An agreeable preparation of the Sulphate of Quinine in combination with Aromatics. Eminently useful as a Tonic in cases of Debility, resulting from Fever, enervating effects of climate, &c.  
Price 1.50 per Bottle.A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
Hongkong, China and Manila.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1889.

## TELEGRAMS.

## THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

LONDON, June 24th.  
The Emperor of Austria, receiving the Delegations in Vienna, said that the Allied Powers were striving for a peaceful development of the situation, which, however, continues uncertain. He hoped that prudence would prevail in the councils of Serbia and preserve it from very serious dangers. He rejected at the early progress of Bulgaria. The Budget comprises various special credits, showing continuous armament.RUSSIA IN THE PACIFIC.  
June 25th.  
The Standard publishes a telegram from Shanghai that the Russians have occupied Deer Island, near Nagasaki, which has a good harbour.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Portuguese gunboat *Rio Lima* left Amoy for Foochow on the 27th ult.

WE are given to understand that there is a possibility of these being a Masonic Ball this year. We hope so.

CHIEF JUSTICE SIR RICHARD T. RENNIE arrived here from Amoy this forenoon, and will leave for Shanghai by early steamer.

THE steamship *Mogul*, with a cargo of 4800 tons of tea from Hankow, left Singapore for Odessa on the morning of the 23rd ult.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board to-morrow afternoon the report of the Committee appointed to consider the re-letting of contracts will be presented and discussed.

Messrs. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Mentana*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon, and is due on the 7th inst.If anybody wants a nice family pet, Capt. Von G., care of the Singapore *Free Press*, has one he will be glad to supply. It is a youthful elephant from the uplands of Sumatra, 4ft. 6inches high, and is warranted sound and tame. Price, delivered in Singapore, \$300.

## VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Sometime this week the Hon. Samuel Brown, Surveyor-General, will write a formal letter to Dr. Stewart, the Colonial Secretary, in which he will "have the honor to inform" him that the tardy work of building the new and expensive Victoria College is at length completed, and that his Department will have to look after it in future. Then the Colonial Secretary will pass the letter on to H. E. the Governor, let him know to get a speech ready on the lines adopted in Hongkong; Mr. Bateson Wright, the headmaster that is to be, will receive an intimation to get ready to move out of the present home of the Muses, known as the Central School; a silver key warranted not to unlock anything will be ordered, and a few days later the new College will be opened amid much speculating, and mutual butting, and possibly, cork-popping. Dr. Stewart, when master of the Central School, eighteen years ago, drew the attention of the Government to the wretched accommodation then (and still) existing, and was successful in getting the authorities to meet the matter. Five years later, a site near the existing school having been chosen, several hundreds of houses between Hollywood Road and the street above—Stanton Street—covering some two acres, were pulled down, which so exhausted the P.W.D. that they did not get over it till 1884. Then, one day, it occurred to Sir George Bowen that he would have a fine chance of cackling by laying the foundation stone. Mr. Price, who was running the whole concern in his usual one-man fashion, aided and abetted him in this more thoroughly than even Sir James himself could have expected—how good and condescending it was of Sir James to come and tap the stone with an absurd little mallet and trowel, and how much everybody hoped he would hang on to his situation long enough to preside over the more important ceremony—the opening of the College—two years later. This was in 1884. Sir George made one of his usual high-falootin speeches. It consisted of English, Latin, and Chinese, in equal parts, and was spoken with "one patriotic eye to the public welfare," to quote his own words, and the other patriotic eye on the reporters, to see if they "caught on." After the stone was laid it was left alone for a while longer, until there was a really commencing. According to the official intimation obtained at the time it was intended to build a good, modern school as centrally as possible, keeping in mind the needs of the future as well as the present, and when the plans were drawn up they purported to allow for the accommodation of seven hundred scholars, the cost, as estimated at that time, being \$100,000.

Today, we learn on almost the very best authority, that it has cost quite Five Hundred Thousand Dollars! And why? Simply because Mr. Price wanted to have another "monument" to leave behind him, and didn't care a continental how much it cost or who paid for it. Three or four district schools, costing \$50,000 or less each, would have been infinitely more useful—that is to say if Government Schools here are of any use at all, which is more than doubtful. The private schools, which have a sensible curriculum, are always ahead of them in examination. Out of a few words, forty pupils the Central School sent up to sit in the Oxford Local Examination one passed. And yet Hongkong is to spend—has spent, in fact, half a million dollars in providing a great building to perpetuate such a useless system. But of this we shall have more to say by and by, at present we will resume our description of the College.

It covers between one-and-a-half and two acres of ground. On the Hollywood Road side it is invisible, being hidden by a high retaining wall, at each end of which are gates. These will be the entrances principally used, although there are also gates on the other sides. From Stanton Street a good view is obtained, the southern side of the building being visible. At the end facing the entrance is a platform playground almost surrounded it, and underneath one side of it can also be used for recreative purposes when the sun or rain prevents the scholars from going outside.

The building is two stories high, not including a low basement. The main portion of the College really hasn't anything collegiate about it. It is a fine hall, situated on the first floor, and approached by a very mean-looking little vestibule. Inside, however, the effect is very good. The chamber is about 75 feet long, sixty broad, and forty high. It is lighted from the south, and is fitted up as a place for distributing prizes, but in view of the fact that it must have cost about \$100,000 we presume it will be put to more frequent use, as the public may desire. At the end facing the entrance is a platform accommodating some dozen persons, and the rest of the space is filled up with rows of commodious chairs. Overhead is a light gallery, running round three of the sides, similarly fitted up, and protected by a handsome curved railing. The roof has been decorated in distemper by Mr. Baptista, and about the only thing that can be said in favor of the design is that it will not cause the blush of modesty to mantle the cheeks of children. The place will seat seven hundred people, and, in the summer time, will pretty well roast them. However, to pass on. The wings of the building really constitute the College. They are two long to cut up into single rooms, running right across, and too small to make into a double row. That isn't very explicit, but the idea wants the Hon. J. M. Price and a big blackboard to illustrate it. For instance, on the Aberdeen Street side, nearly all the light comes from the east. Yet all along the centre of this wing, cutting off the light and air from half the rooms, is a bisecting wall, separating the various rooms, so that although one half the rooms will be light and airy the other half are dark, and badly ventilated. And so in the other wing. The ceilings are by no means high enough, although, from the outside, the edifice towers away up. A lot of the towering is done by a deep parapet, behind which are broad sheets of lead to warm the rooms! There are eight classrooms that will accommodate over fifty pupils each, and ten that will hold thirty-six. Each is fitted with exceedingly rough desks of an obsolete design, and with a teacher's table, blackboard, &amp;c. The walls everywhere are colored with an atrocious yellow ochre, owing to the architect having to decide between a clean tan varnish inside and an extra dash of floridity on the exterior, and, naturally, choosing the latter. The floors are of oak throughout. In an extraordinary corner upstairs are two compartments for the Chinese clerks who have to keep the registers, &amp;c. There are also two private rooms for the masters, a large laboratory, as yet by no means ready, and several rooms for which no use has yet, and possibly never will be, discovered, which exist simply because of that costly central hall. There are no punkabs or anything of that sort in the place, but there are a lot of very handsome iron "balconettes" outside the first-floor windows—not for use, in the least, simply for effect. We have to take it that the place is well built, for not very much of it is visible, owing to the free use of the Builder's friend—plaster.

Taken altogether, we fancy the public will be badly disappointed when they go to see the place opened. They will, to put all the objections briefly, find that it is shamefully costly, disgracefully designed as a College, likely to be unhealthy, certain to be inconvenient, and adapted for a place a good deal bigger than Hongkong. It has about 500 scholars to-day, with a staff of European and Chinese masters big enough to teach 5,000; they teach the wrong things, and generally teach them badly. The inauguration of Victoria College ought to see the staff re-organized, the system re-arranged and improved, and something done to attract the nine hundred aspirants to knowledge for whom the Colony has prepared in such a princely manner.

## MACAO EN FETE.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

On Sunday the 23rd day of June the ancient city of Macao was in *fiesta*. That is not to say that an unusual circumstance, as the historical home of Camoens lays claim to a greater number of patron saints than there are red letter days in the calendar, and most of these departed worthies are honored in turn by having their effigies carried round the streets with all available religious ceremonial and military pomp. These so-called festivals are of such frequent occurrence that Macao has become as famous for its processions as for its *fantasia* ories, and the Government unhappily devotes more time and attention to these silly mummeries than to the prosperity of the city and the well-being of its inhabitants. The one and only excitement looked forward to by the Macaenese of all ages and of both sexes is the periodically recurring procession, which with the usual spells of church-going, form, to a race who are steeped to the lips in misery, the brightest side of a peculiarly uninteresting and purposeless existence. In the lengthy list of saints whose memory our Lusitanian friends delight to honor in their own dead-and-gone fashion John the Baptist holds a prominent place. To the ordinary outsider the connection between St. John and the descendants of Portugal's bold buccannery in fair Macao is not altogether apparent, and even after light is let in on the mystery of the vast majority scoffing at the ceremony, it is not so much as to laugh, even if they don't laugh outright. However, this is how the story goes:

Somewhere about three hundred years ago Portugal and Holland were at war, and the Dutch being a great maritime nation made many attacks on the numerous Lusitanian colonial possessions throughout the world. Fired with a laudable ambition to obtain a permanent footing in the Celestial Empire, a Dutch armada on a small scale attempted to invade and capture Macao. According to tradition the Amsterdammers made their attack on the eastern extremity of the peninsula, the fleet opening fire on a fort, the ruins of which are still to be seen just below the present Lighthouse. It appears that the Dutch were getting the best of the fight, and that they were beginning to look serious for the gallant defenders of "the gem of the Orient earth" when, something in a similar fashion to the mystical appearance of Castor and Pollux on their white horses at the Battle of Lake Regillus, so grandly described by Macaulay in one of his "Lays of Ancient Rome," St. John, attired in the traditional camel's hair raiment and leathern girdle, suddenly appeared on the scene. The hardy Dutchmen were naturally astonished at the vision, and when "the Baptist" opened his arms and received the bullets from their muskets in his body without harm, astonishment gave place to dismay, and they fled in confusion. And then St. John—like Castor and Pollux at Lake Regillus, the angel Gabriel at Mahomet's great victory over the Korishites at Bedr, and St. James in the conquest of Mexico—suddenly vanished and left no trace, not even a smell of brimstone. But the noble warriors from the plains of Algarves and the mountains of Beira were grateful for the succor accorded them in time of need, and so every year St. John is honored with a grand procession, arranged and carried out by the members of the Municipal Council, representing the community. And this was the occasion of the grand old city being in holiday attire last Sunday week.

Discovering that the triumphal march was to start from the Cathedral at about 5 p.m., I succeeded in securing a cologne of vantage in the residence of an opulent Chinese merchant in the immediate vicinity of the church, and near the Rua da Sé. The Macao Cathedral is not a particularly imposing edifice viewed externally, nor can it be said that there is much to impress one even inside the sacred portals. The body of the place was well filled with women, nearly all of whom wore that coarse and particularly unbecoming black shawl—a hideous caricature of the graceful mantilla so well known in Spain—around their heads, all but completely hiding their features, and giving them quite a weird and fantastic appearance. In the passages the *luminous dots* of Macao idly loitered, chatting gaily as they enjoyed their cigarettes and watched the proceedings in progress for the coming celebration. Outside, a goodly crowd was gathered, conversing in small groups, and along both sides of the street every window was crowded with spectators, mostly of the fair sex, and many of them both young and attractive. A guard of honour of the Macao military police and the Band of the detachment, in charge of three officers, were 'standing at ease' and waiting for the show to begin. Not by any means a bad looking body of men these; above the average height and stoutly built, they looked quite soldierly in their neat and serviceable uniforms, presenting a very different appearance from the curious native collection of all sorts and conditions of men, which is the National Battalion. Presently the actors and actresses in the coming scene commenced to arrive, and I observed an energetic American friend of mine, who is an enthusiastic amateur photographer, nervously handling his patent camera and watching his opportunity for a 'picture.' Two or three pretty little girls, transformed for the nonce into the traditional angels, are amusing as they toddle past my window, and then, after a long weary wait, things begin to get dull again, and I wonder why the Band does not make some attempt to enliven matters. At last a familiar figure appears on the scene, and Senhor A. Basto, the president of the Municipal Chamber and one of Macao's leading citizens, courteously acknowledges the salutations of his friends as he is borne along in a chair. I then observe that evening dress, with a bell-topped hat, is *de rigueur*, among the civilians, and cannot avoid smiling as Mr. Basto turns round and cheerfully nods to my companion when I perceive that his headgear, as he opens or crushes hat, has sustained considerable damage on one side, giving the eminent lawyer a particularly jovial appearance, and highly suggestive of a late night at the Criterion. A flutter among the damsels opposite indicates the approach of somebody of importance, and a moment later His Excellency the Governor, attended by his *adde-de-camp* and several officers of high rank, passes along, Vice-Admiral da Silva, a white-haired, fine looking old gentleman, occupies a sedan chair, that looks something like a cross between a caudalope and a hearse, and as the guard of honour suits the band, plays the "Zouave" national hymn. The Council, each wearing a striped sash with the word "Verdader" in conspicuous letters, now quickly roll up, and at the word of command the soldiers

are again at the salute, and I have just time to catch a glimpse of Dr. Gomes da Silva, the President of the Medical Board, and one of Macao's real heroes as he is borne rapidly past. The Doctor is elegantly attired, and wears round his neck the golden chain and decoration of the Order of the Tower and Sword, the Victoria Cross of Portugal, the one decoration that is not scattered broadcast as a fashion, but is a nation's recognition of loyalty and true merit. Dr. Gomes da Silva's splendid services during the cholera terror in Macao fairly entitled him to the highest distinction it was in his country's power to bestow. I observed that the Lieutenant of the guard of honour wore the same highly prized order, although in his case the chain was of steel or bronze, doubtless indicating a lower grade; on inquiry I found that the young soldier had distinguished himself in Timor.

At last the procession commences to file out of the Cathedral, and my American friend is already at work manufacturing "pictures." He opens the camera—which is about the size of a large field-glass—shuts it with lightning speed, and the foundation of the "picture" is laid. Macao processions, it must be confessed, are not famous for their variety; in fact, like Brown's cows, they are very much alike, so much so that it requires a certain discerning eye to detect any difference. On this occasion there was certainly no striking novelty, if I except the worthy Chief Councillor's damaged *chapau*, and the defects were now hidden from public gaze under its owner's arm. A few elderly and feeble-looking men, carrying banners that were much too heavy to be borne along in comfort, and then came a graven image in wax, or some other shiny substance, borne on a pedestal, and which was supposed to represent the hapless victim of the Tetrarch's irresolute character and the vindictive hate of Herodias's daughter—John must have been very beautiful when alive and in the flesh, if the Macao artists' production was anything like the original—these were followed in order by the choristers and the youthful students from St. Joseph's College, whose chanting had a peculiarly pleasing effect, the *padres* of the Cathedral and other churches and the professors of the College, and a lad dressed in white raiment swinging a censer just in front of what I believe is called the Host, which was borne aloft, under an elaborately ornamented canopy, by an aged priest (presumably acting for Bishop Medeiros, who is at present in Timor), whose grand old face strongly suggested Chinese origin, attended on either hand by high dignitaries of the Church. Next came a group of men, whose head was bare and every Roman Catholic kneels as the "sacred relic" passed along, the Band meanwhile playing solemn music appropriate to the time and occasion. Three Councillors carrying banners were next in order, just in front of Governor da Costa, who wore on his left breast a glittering order, that of Our Lady of Villa Vicosa, and walked alongside Senhor A. Basto, the representative of the free citizens of Macao, who was decorated with the order of Christ, and occupied the place of honor by virtue of his position as President of the Local Senate. The striking figure of the Bishop of Cocheco, for many years head of the Municipal Chamber, could not be passed, nor the elderly bearing of Colonel Garcia, whose half century's service was evidenced by his breast being completely covered by orders of chivalry and military decorations. The tail-end of the procession was formed of the usual motley crowd of idlers and sight-seers, who, having nothing better to do, regularly follow their leaders in these Sunday afternoon amusements. Along one short street, down a narrow lane past the building known as the *Leal Senado*, round by St. Domingo and back to the Cathedral, where the ceremonial abruptly terminated, and the actors and actresses, having fretted their weary hour, each went their separate ways.

As a public pageant the latest Macao memorial in honor of their benefactor, the traditional St. John, can scarcely be ranked as a striking success; as a religious festival its influence is certainly doubtful; and if regarded as a semi-political representation of the inviolate and inviolable rights of the people, its effects can neither be lasting nor beneficial. Without attempting to intrude on the religious beliefs or convictions of any race, nay, even making every possible allowance for bigotry begotten by generations of narrow-minded prejudice and the domination of a class that lives with but one aim in view, I can only marvel that men and women, naturally clever and intelligent, fairly well educated, and not altogether unacquainted with the changed world we live in, the advancement and spread of civilisation, the extension of mental culture, and the universality of what is known as education, can publicly associate with and take active parts in a tawdry and altogether meaningless and useless farce. It may be, and probably will be, said that these processions are harmless, even if they exert no beneficial influences on the spectators and those who take part in them; but such a conclusion is certainly open to argument. In my opinion they do harm by keeping the minds of the rising generation within the very narrow circumscribed limits governed by bigotry and prejudices and tend to give false and ridiculous impressions of matters both religious and historical which may last through life. They keep a people who ought to be up and doing, making their way in the world, fettered down by a belief in sham ceremonies which time can never remove. It is painful to see men distinguished in their country's service, men who under brighter auspices might have been world-renowned, degrading their intellects and their independence by aiding and abetting such mummeries. They do not even achieve a spectacular success. A triumphal march of the warlike legions in ancient Rome must have been imposing in its barbaric grandeur a procession by the Salvation Army of modern Macao, such as that in honor of John the Baptist the other day, is a foolish burlesque, on the boasted pageantry of the Roman Church.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in their columns.)

## THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR—A letter appears in a recent number of the London *Times* on the question of "Marriage with a deceased wife's sister." The writer of this letter is the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Needless to say, the worthy prelate professes implacable hostility to a measure which is recognized by the majority of the more enlightened and sane of the present age to be as harmless as it is likely to prove beneficial. The Right Rev. Prelate begins his letter by saying that much depends upon the spirit in which we approach the subject, and immediately sets about treating it in a spirit of bigoted prejudice for which I did not give even a Bishop credit. He refers his readers back to "Centuries before the Mosaic law was given, coeval with the creation of man" at which period, he says, the word of God fixed the marriage-law in its "fundamental" conditions. Does his lordship really believe that people living in the nineteenth century are going to place implicit faith in every "ancient" custom, and "digging in the hoards" even the indomitable energy and devotion of the noble woman who has labored unflinchingly in the service of suffering humanity 9000 miles away from her kin and country. At 17 Sister Virginia had taken her vows and began her career of usefulness by teaching little children. After having proved her efficiency and gentleness in that capacity, she was attached to some foreign mission beyond the seas, and in 1865, when China had become a French possession, young Sister Virginia landed at Saigon, and was enlisted in the small hospital established at that place, and in the hospital and fighting frontlines at the port of their lives. Seven years later she had cholera herself, and was so prostrated by the attack that she was sent back to France. But she did not immediately

and customs by the doctrines laid down in the Bible, I defy anyone to quote a single passage in that book, from Genesis to Revelations, which forbids marriage with a deceased wife's sister. "No nation," the letter continues, "with a corrupt marriage law ever rose or ever came to a high standard of civilization." That may, or may not, be true, but no man of common sense can say that the measure of which the writer and his colleagues are bitter opponents would render our marriage law corrupt. I would remind the Right Rev. Prelate that nations who have adopted this measure, have risen to as high, if not to a higher, standard of civilization than the British.

That relationship by affinity should be a bar to marriage (as one will dispute) is right, but that relationship by affinity should prevent a man marrying the sister of his deceased wife is nothing less than monstrous. And a law which permits the first, by recognizing the marriage of cousins, and sets its face against the second, on purely sentimental grounds, needs amending, and the amendment which it is proposed to make cannot be construed into what the Bishop of Bath and Wells terms corruption. I have neither the time nor the inclination to follow the Bishop through all his deulatory and absurd arguments against the Bill. Suffice it to say that he hints that were marriage with a deceased wife's sister made legal, we should not know where to stop; that marriage with an uncle's widow, step-mother, and mother-in-law (I wonder he did not add grandmother) would soon follow. An argument of this kind is too absurd. The proponent of this theory has evidently not been blessed, or cursed (as the case may be), with a mother-in-law. "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof"; when a man can be found insane enough to propose marriage to his mother-in-law, a law might be passed to provide for his detention in a Lunatic Asylum, not before.

The rest of the Bishop's letter is devoted to raising up the stale old arguments against the Bill, which have again and again been shown to be utterly unstable, and the writer concludes by hoping that the House of Lords will reject the Bill by a large majority. This hope has been realized, and perhaps it is as well that it has been. The nation has waited so long for the passing of this Bill, that a year or so longer cannot make much difference; whereas, every time the Lords reject Bills which have again and again been passed by large majorities in the Chamber which represents the people, they follow a suicidal policy, and drive a fresh nail into the coffin of hereditary legislation. A situation which during the century in which it has existed, has never proved itself either useful or ornamental, and which in a very short time must and will be swept away by the tide of reform, and sink into the oblivion which, by its obstinacy and incapacity, it has so long courted.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
PRO BONO PUBLICO.  
Hongkong, 28th June, 1889.

## OUR LOCAL PHILANTHROPISTS!!!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR—I have heard to-day, upon good authority, that the Hongkong and Macao Steamboat Co. have refused to pay the funeral expenses of the late Mr. D'Egville, the chief officer of the steamship *Albatross*, which during the career in which it has existed, has never proved itself either useful or ornamental, and which in a very short time must and will be swept away by the tide of reform, and sink into the oblivion which, by its obstinacy and incapacity, it has so long courted. I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, PRO BONO PUBLICO. Hongkong, 28th June, 1889.

## A SHIPOWNER.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889.  
[Our correspondent must surely have been misinformed.—Ed., H.K. Telegraph.]

## HISTORY OF THE CROSS OF THE FRENCH LEGION OF HONOR.

## WOMEN WHO HAVE WON IT.

A very few weeks ago, says M. de S. in the New York *Sun*, a sister of the congregation of St. Paul de Chartres in Indo-China was made "Chevalier" of the Legion of Honor, and the next mail brought to France the news of her death, which occurred a week after the reception of the well-deserved honor. Mother Virginie was in fact the head of all the branches of her order established in Cochinchina, Tongkin, China, and Japan. Twenty-five years spent under those murderous skies, in the midst of miasmas and malaria, beset by the ever-rising hydra of fever and cholera, has undertaken a splendid constitution, and in the last few years the indomitable energy and devotion of the noble woman who has labored unflinchingly in the service of suffering humanity 9000 miles away from her kin and country. At 17 Sister Virginie had taken her vows and began her career of usefulness by teaching little children. After having proved her efficiency and gentleness in that capacity, she was attached to some foreign mission beyond the seas, and in 1865, when China had become a French possession, young Sister Virginie landed at Saigon, and was enlisted in the small hospital established at that place, and in the hospital and fighting frontlines at the port of their lives. Seven years later she had cholera herself, and was so prostrated by the attack that she was sent back to France. But she did not immediately



drawn to her arduous task that she refused to remain in Europe more than six months, and returned to Saigon, where she took the whole direction of the hospital. In 1884 she was elected Superior of the order throughout Indo-China, and thenceforth she had the supervision of all the abandoned children or foundlings, the waifs and stray born of the floating loves of Europeans and native women, thousands of whom she rescued from starvation and vice, and reared as Christians. The star of the Legion of Honor never sparkled on a nobler heart, nor rested on a coffin followed to the grave by more fervent regrets. Like the soldier she was, like the knight she made her, Mother Virginie lived and died true to her flag, faithful to her colors.

Before her, eighteen women have had their names inscribed on the golden book of the "Chancellerie de la Legion d'Honneur." The first upon whom the badge of courage was conferred was Mme. Abicot de Ragis, whose husband was Mayor of the Commune of Dijon. Three burglars, desirous of destroying the municipal papers, set fire to the building after effecting an entrance. Mme. Abicot, although her clothes were scorched by the flames, rushed upon the men, fell struck by a knife, rose again and pursued them, wrenching from the most desperate of the crew, after a dangerous struggle, the cross of her husband's father, which he was carrying off with other valuables.

Twelve of the "Chevaliers" were Sisters of Charity, heroic in their deeds of mercy. The others are Ross Bonheur, the painter; Mme. Doda, the mistress of the telegraph office of Montreuil-sous-Bois, who behaved so gallantly during the Franco-German war; Mme. Jarretout, the cantiniere of the Parisian Grand-tireur; Mm. Dulafoy, celebrated for her archaeological discoveries; and Mme. Furtado Heine, whose charity made her a worthy recipient of her country's gratitude.

Several actors have received the cross, the most illustrious being Delunay, of the Comedie Francaise. M. Coquelin, the younger, is the only actor having the military medal; he won it during the siege of Paris as Sergeant of the Third Regiment of the National Guard.

In order to reach the highest grade of the Legion of Honor the statutes require that a certain stated time should elapse between each progressive nomination. There have, however, been a few exceptions to this rule. After the 2nd of December and the coup d'etat the Duc de Morny, then only a Chevalier, was created Grand Cross; M. Pouyer-Quertier, who negotiated the treaty of Berlin, passed from the rank of Knight to that of Grand Officer, while the Comte de Gontaut-Biron, Ambassador of France to Germany, received the brevet of Grand Cross without ever having belonged to the Legion.

The order was founded by Napoleon I. in July, 1804, at the most glorious time of his conquests and victories. Between the battles of Valmy and Marengo 6000 Legionnaires had deserved to be so honored. It was the Emperor's intention that the little cross and narrow red ribbon should be the visible emblem of a purely honorary reward, conferred on whomsoever had achieved glory in warfare, science, art, letters or worthy deeds, and that merit and bravery should be thus acknowledged in the civilian as well as in the soldier. He submitted the members of the order to a certain rule and discipline; he insisted that the insignia should be worn on public occasions, a statute which virtually appeared to exclude actors; he did not admit that such a distinction could be refused by any citizen, and conferred it on men who were avowedly his enemies when their names had honored France.

Toward the close of the triumphant Napoleonic era, there existed 48,000 Legionnaires. The first brevets were all signed by the Emperor himself, and for that reason Rochambeau, Lafayette, Vice-Admiral Truguet, and the poet Lemercier refused them, being unwilling to take an oath of loyalty to the Emperor. The only man belonging to the manufacturing or industrial classes decorated at that time was M. Delcresset, who, with great expenditure of labor and money, had succeeded in extracting sugar from the beet root. This discovery was of incalculable importance, as the English cruisers interrupted the importation of sugar from the colonies, and it cost in France \$1.25 per pound.

Every cross given to civilians carries a tax, payable to the Grande Chancellerie, and the moneys thus obtained, as also those derived from the authorization to wear foreign orders, form a fund whence the pensions of the widows and orphaned daughters of Legionnaires are drawn; but these resources are inadequate, only amounting to about half the sum required, which should be \$60,000.

The Grand Chancellor of the order is at present General Faidherbe. This noble old veteran is suffering from a nervous disease caught in Senegal during the hardships of the campaign of 1870, which has deprived him of the use of his legs, but in no way impaired his brilliant intellect and active mind. Seated in a chair running on casters, which he maneuvers with marvelous dexterity, the General presides in person over every branch of this administration, entering zealously into the minutest details. The educational establishments of the "Daughters of the Legion of Honor," St. Denis, Ecouen, Les Loges, are under his jurisdiction, and he is ever ready to receive in his office either the pupils or their relations to present.

The Vice-President is the General Roussieu who distinguished himself by his bravery in the army of the Loire. The Grand Chancellerie does not prosecute for illegal wearing of decorations, that duty belonging to the Prefecture of Police, but it grants the permission necessary for wearing any decoration obtained abroad. The desire for these alien orders is on the increase, especially since some restrictions have been added to those existing already in the case of the Legion of Honor. These foreign orders are frequently seen in the "Micheam" perhaps because so many officers served in the Tunisian campaign. The next is the "Christ" of Portugal, and, strangely enough, it is most frequently seen on Jews. The ribbon, being the same color as the Legion, has been the cause of many fraudulent contraventions. The wearers hope that by inserting a tiny star in the center of the bow of ribbon they may satisfy the statutes, but unless they comply with them in their entirety they are liable to a term of imprisonment varying from six months to two years. To make confusion impossible, unless it is voluntary, the Grand Chancellerie has decreed that out of the 122 foreign orders recognized the twenty whose ribbon is red shall always be worn by Frenchmen with the cross attached.

In 1876 the hair-dresser Lespes, now dead, sent to the Queen of Portugal two richly chased bottles containing a perfume which he called "Reine de Portugal." In due time he received, with gracious acknowledgments, a brevet nominating him Chevalier of the Order of Christ, in which he was designated as negotiant (mercant). When the brevet passed before the Grand Chancellerie, with the customary petition for authorization to wear the insignia, it was forwarded to the Portuguese Minister with a letter designating M. Lespes as confidant. The legislation, fully aware that the brevet was meant for another class of negotiant, kept it back. Lespes protested, and sued General Vinoy, then Grand Chancellor. He not only lost his suit, but was arrested and spent a short time in prison, on the charge of unlawfully wearing a decoration, as, having been prematurely confident of success, the ambitious hair-dresser had worn the ribbon and cross, and

caused his title of Chevalier du Christ to be engraved on his cards.

German orders are most rarely seen in France, owing probably to the political relations of the two countries. Russian orders are the most highly prized. The cross of St. George has been given to only one or two Frenchmen. The General Count de Courcy received it on the very day when Ardahan was taken, his bravery on that occasion having elicited the admiration of the whole Russian army. The "Dragon of Ananov," brought into fashion by Paul Bert, is only one out of a myriad of exotic and transatlantic decorations which are never worn out of the country that it bestowed them. One of them is placed on the back. It was offered to a French General in Tonquin.

Since the war of 1870, the petitions for authorization to wear foreign orders have largely increased, rising from 150 then to 1500 now, which only proves that if there is a steady progress in all things, human vanity and imbecility are no exceptions, and also explains the existence of such dens as an "Agence Limousin."

#### HISTORIC PLAGIARISM.

Even the greatest names have been connected with this form of borrowing ideas from others: Goldsmith's well-known lines:

Man wants but little here below,  
Nor wants that little long.

Are obviously an expansion of Dr. Young's  
Man wants but little, nor that long.

And Dr. Young in turn says:  
Be wise to-day; 'tis madness to defer.

Although Congreve had said long before him:  
Defer not till to-morrow to be wise;  
To-morrow's sun to thee may never rise.

The quoted line of Campbell:  
Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

Like angels' visits, few and far between.

De Caux, an older French writer:  
Qu'un souffle peut détruire, et qu'un souffle a produit.  
Shelley:  
... Kings are like stars ...  
They have the adoration of the world, but no repose.  
Stanzas from Racine:  
Princes are like to heavenly bodies ...  
which have much veneration, but no rest.  
—Of Empires.

Dr. Johnson, in the Encyclopedia, says:  
Let observation, with extensive view,  
Survey mankind from China to Peru.  
—Vanity of Human Wishes.

Watson the year before wrote:  
All human race from China to Peru.  
—Universal Love of Pleasure.

Heywood:  
The world's a theatre, the earth a stage,  
Shakespeare:  
All the world, etc.  
Pallid's, a Greek of the Third Century:  
This life a theatre we call, etc.  
Pythagoras:  
This world is like a stage whereon many play their parts.

—W.H.G., in Philadelphia Press.

#### A BIT OF STRING.

Lydia Elliott, of the Lower Hut (N.Z.), is an artless pansy-bud still rejoicing in the glad glances of youth, though soon to be sunk into the fragrant flower of womanhood—aged 18, wearing a bluish, a bang, and No. 10 goloshes. For the past few months she has cleaned the muckiest and hatched the hatch of a worthy settler for the honorarium of eight shillings a week "and found." But, though lowly her lot, and of poor but honest parents, many long, long thoughts flit through Lydia's carmine-hatched cerebrum. The cold and cynic stranger, watching Lydia peel the harmless necessary potato, milk the mild-eyed mangle, or turn the creaking cow, would little suspect the wealth of weird, wild fancy and unutterable longing to blaze comet-like in the world's eye that caved beneath her modest exterior.

A Sabbath night or two ago Lydia was left in the moated grange without adult protection, while the settler and his wife snatched mouthfuls of superlative salvation in the nearest petroleum-lit bush sanctuary. Returning late, they heard shrill elfin shrieks and broken-hearted sobbings issuing from their handmaiden's bower. Inspection revealed that crushed, fragile flower apparently lashed to her bedpost and, like Gollum of old, "clothed-on with chastity" and nothing else but freckles and a bit of string. Unlike Gollum, her "rippling tresses" were not "showered to her knees," but were scattered in crimson profusion, bedewed with local bear's grease, on the floor.

Her sad, sad story was told all too soon: Two ruffians—one long, one short—with masks, dark lanterns, daggers, rope-ladders, swords, pikes, the Revised Version, bludgeons, striped jerseys, steel-bush, holy-stones, Eggs' cocon, thumb-screws, racks, gin-sling, and various properties too numerous to mention, also a bull-pup and a park of artillery, had burst into her vestal chamber, used her violently, "ut off her fair, auburn tresses, and bound her to the bed—departing, one up the chimney, the other through the window.

By the special mercy of heaven the policeman who was called in appears to have had several inches less of idiocy inside him than the average bush officer. Incidentally he measured the string that had tied (?) Lydia's waist to the bed. It was 26 inches long. Then he measured Lydia's waist—circumference 30 inches! To a medical examination, the shrinking, tender creature eagerly consented, but, ere it arrived, confessed that she had had "a kind of nightmare," had tied herself up to the bed, shorn her own mane, and the "two ruffians" were merely the emanations of a too poetical temperament and a fancy invigorated by underdone pork, cheese, onions, sausages, cold plum-pudding, goose, stuffing, yellow-backed novels, and the evening papers published in the adjoining town. The long and the short men who had been arrested in various parts of the empire "on suspicion" were at once released without a stain on their karriack-tracks.

Some morals protrude a fathom or so on either side this veracious chronicle. The first of these is the somewhere beneath the vaulted dome of heaven, where a long man and a short man, unknown, who did they only know it, should return humble and hearty thanks that Lydia's waist is a yard round and not 26 inches. Had that waist been smaller or the string longer, or had the investigating policeman been of the ordinary cold, dense stone whence his species are hewn, or a detective blue-moulded for a "case" and kidder, one long and one short victim would now be awaiting hanging, if not already hanged. Another moral and cause for the devout thankfulness of two unknown males may be discovered in the fact that Lydia's name nightmare came off in N.Z. and not in N.S. Wales. Had this touching romance eventuated in or near Sydney, two men or boys would probably before this have been hanged, after the judge had kept the jury up all night hearing "the case," no matter whether Lydia's waist had been two yards wide and that bit of string but one foot long.

Finally, there is a one-legged moral which Lydia herself will do well to hug to her beating heart. It is this: She is wasted (we forbear to write wasted) on New Zealand's desert air. Let her come to Sydney, the abode of poetry and romance—and bring along her nightmare! Come, innocent one, plining for fame! Come, sweet girl, and we will have for thee, not merely two pitiful victims, but will offer up at thy behest and shrine a hecatomb of humans—long, short, and assorted! Come, Lydia, come; and we will find a Judge who shall be thy champion and avenger; the Social Gimlet people will be thy watchdogs, and Norey Bob shall rise up and call thee blessed! Come, Lydia, riches, fame, and testimonials await thee! Come, pansy-blossom; come, lily of the valley; come, red rose of Sharon, and be a Sydney heroine! But Lydia, dear girl, don't bring that bit of string.

—Sydney Bulletin.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is more reliable as an agent in the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and General Debility, than any other remedy known to medical science. Read the following:—"I have prescribed 'Scott's Emulsion' and have also taken it myself, and can fully endorse the opinion that it is both palatable and efficient, and can be tolerated by almost any one, especially where Cod Liver Oil itself cannot be borne." MARTIN MILLS, M.D., &c., Stantonbury, Bucks. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.—Advt.

#### HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Falconer & Co.'s Register.)  
To-day.

Barometer—9 a.m. 30.00 10 a.m. 29.95 11 a.m. 29.90 12 a.m. 29.85 1 p.m. 29.80 2 p.m. 29.75 3 p.m. 29.70 4 p.m. 29.65 5 p.m. 29.60 6 p.m. 29.55 7 p.m. 29.50 8 p.m. 29.45 9 p.m. 29.40 10 p.m. 29.35 11 p.m. 29.30 12 a.m. 29.25 1 a.m. 29.20 2 a.m. 29.15 3 a.m. 29.10 4 a.m. 29.05 5 a.m. 29.00 6 a.m. 28.95 7 a.m. 28.90 8 a.m. 28.85 9 a.m. 28.80 10 a.m. 28.75 11 a.m. 28.70 12 a.m. 28.65 1 p.m. 28.60 2 p.m. 28.55 3 p.m. 28.50 4 p.m. 28.45 5 p.m. 28.40 6 p.m. 28.35 7 p.m. 28.30 8 p.m. 28.25 9 p.m. 28.20 10 p.m. 28.15 11 p.m. 28.10 12 a.m. 28.05 1 a.m. 28.00 2 a.m. 27.95 3 a.m. 27.90 4 a.m. 27.85 5 a.m. 27.80 6 a.m. 27.75 7 a.m. 27.70 8 a.m. 27.65 9 a.m. 27.60 10 a.m. 27.55 11 a.m. 27.50 12 a.m. 27.45 1 p.m. 27.40 2 p.m. 27.35 3 p.m. 27.30 4 p.m. 27.25 5 p.m. 27.20 6 p.m. 27.15 7 p.m. 27.10 8 p.m. 27.05 9 p.m. 27.00 10 p.m. 26.95 11 p.m. 26.90 12 a.m. 26.85 1 a.m. 26.80 2 a.m. 26.75 3 a.m. 26.70 4 a.m. 26.65 5 a.m. 26.60 6 a.m. 26.55 7 a.m. 26.50 8 a.m. 26.45 9 a.m. 26.40 10 a.m. 26.35 11 a.m. 26.30 12 a.m. 26.25 1 p.m. 26.20 2 p.m. 26.15 3 p.m. 26.10 4 p.m. 26.05 5 p.m. 26.00 6 p.m. 25.95 7 p.m. 25.90 8 p.m. 25.85 9 p.m. 25.80 10 p.m. 25.75 11 p.m. 25.70 12 a.m. 25.65 1 a.m. 25.60 2 a.m. 25.55 3 a.m. 25.50 4 a.m. 25.45 5 a.m. 25.40 6 a.m. 25.35 7 a.m. 25.30 8 a.m. 25.25 9 a.m. 25.20 10 a.m. 25.15 11 a.m. 25.10 12 a.m. 25.05 1 p.m. 25.00 2 p.m. 24.95 3 p.m. 24.90 4 p.m. 24.85 5 p.m. 24.80 6 p.m. 24.75 7 p.m. 24.70 8 p.m. 24.65 9 p.m. 24.60 10 p.m. 24.55 11 p.m. 24.50 12 a.m. 24.45 1 a.m. 24.40 2 a.m. 24.35 3 a.m. 24.30 4 a.m. 24.25 5 a.m. 24.20 6 a.m. 24.15 7 a.m. 24.10 8 a.m. 24.05 9 a.m. 24.00 10 a.m. 23.95 11 a.m. 23.90 12 a.m. 23.85 1 p.m. 23.80 2 p.m. 23.75 3 p.m. 23.70 4 p.m. 23.65 5 p.m. 23.60 6 p.m. 23.55 7 p.m. 23.50 8 p.m. 23.45 9 p.m. 23.40 10 p.m. 23.35 11 p.m. 23.30 12 a.m. 23.25 1 a.m. 23.20 2 a.m. 23.15 3 a.m. 23.10 4 a.m. 23.05 5 a.m. 23.00 6 a.m. 22.95 7 a.m. 22.90 8 a.m. 22.85 9 a.m. 22.80 10 a.m. 22.75 11 a.m. 22.70 12 a.m. 22.65 1 p.m. 22.60 2 p.m. 22.55 3 p.m. 22.50 4 p.m. 22.45 5 p.m. 22.40 6 p.m. 22.35 7 p.m. 22.30 8 p.m. 22.25 9 p.m. 22.20 10 p.m. 22.15 11 p.m. 22.10 12 a.m. 22.05 1 a.m. 22.00 2 a.m. 21.95 3 a.m. 21.90 4 a.m. 21.85 5 a.m. 21.80 6 a.m. 21.75 7 a.m. 21.70 8 a.m. 21.65 9 a.m. 21.60 10 a.m. 21.55 11 a.m. 21.50 12 a.m. 21.45 1 p.m. 21.40 2 p.m. 21.35 3 p.m. 21.30 4 p.m. 21.25 5 p.m. 21.20 6 p.m. 21.15 7 p.m. 21.10 8 p.m. 21.05 9 a.m. 21.00 10 a.m. 20.95 11 a.m. 20.90 12 a.m. 20.85 1 p.m. 20.80 2 p.m. 20.75 3 p.m. 20.70 4 p.m. 20.65 5 p.m. 20.60 6 p.m. 20.55 7 p.m. 20.50 8 p.m. 20.45 9 a.m. 20.40 10 a.m. 20.35 11 a.m. 20.30 12 a.m. 20.25 1 p.m. 20.20 2 p.m. 20.15 3 p.m. 20.10 4 p.m. 20.05 5 p.m. 20.00 6 p.m. 19.95 7 p.m. 19.90 8 p.m. 19.85 9 a.m. 19.80 10 a.m. 19.75 11 a.m. 19.70 12 a.m. 19.65 1 p.m. 19.60 2 p.m. 19.55 3 p.m. 19.50 4 p.m. 19.45 5 p.m. 19.40 6 p.m. 19.35 7 p.m. 19.30 8 p.m. 19.25 9 a.m. 19.20 10 a.m. 19.15 11 a.m. 19.10 12 a.m. 19.05 1 p.m. 19.00 2 p.m. 18.95 3 p.m. 18.90 4 p.m. 18.85 5 p.m. 18.80 6 p.m. 18.75 7 p.m. 18.70 8 p.m. 18.65 9 a.m. 18.60 10 a.m. 18.55 11 a.m. 18.50 12 a.m. 18.45 1 p.m. 18.40 2 p.m. 18.35 3 p.m. 18.30 4 p.m. 18.25 5 p.m. 18.20 6 p.m. 18.15 7 p.m. 18.10 8 p.m. 18.05 9 a.m. 18.00 10 a.m. 17.95 11 a.m. 17.90 12 a.m. 17.85 1 p.m. 17.80 2 p.m. 17.75 3 p.m. 17.70 4 p.m. 17.65 5 p.m. 17.60 6 p.m. 17.55 7 p.m. 17.50 8 p.m. 17.45 9 a.m. 17.40 10 a.m. 17.35 11 a.m. 17.30 12 a.m. 17.25 1 p.m. 17.20 2 p.m. 17.15 3 p.m. 17.10 4 p.m. 17.05 5 p.m. 17.00 6 p.m. 16.95 7 p.m. 16.90 8 p.m. 16.85 9 a.m. 16.80 10 a.m. 16.75 11 a.m. 16.70 12 a.m. 16.65 1 p.m. 16.60 2 p.m. 16.55 3 p.m. 16.50 4 p.m. 16.45 5 p.m. 16.40 6 p.m. 16.35 7 p.m. 16.30 8 p.m. 16.25 9 a.m. 16.20 10 a.m. 16.15 11 a.m. 16.10 12 a.m. 16.05 1 p.m. 16.00 2 p.m. 15.95 3 p.m. 15.90 4 p.m. 15.85 5 p.m. 15.80 6 p.m. 15.75 7 p.m. 15.70 8 p.m. 15.65 9 a.m. 15.60 10 a.m. 15.55 11 a.m. 15.50 12 a.m. 15.45 1 p.m. 15.40 2 p.m. 15.35 3 p.m. 15.30 4 p.m. 15.25 5 p.m. 15.20 6 p.m. 15.15 7 p.m. 15.10 8 p.m. 15.05 9 a.m. 15.00 10 a.m. 14.95 11 a.m. 14.90 12 a.m. 14.85 1 p.m. 14.80 2 p.m. 14.75 3 p.m. 14.70 4 p.m. 14.65 5 p.m. 14.60 6 p.m. 14.55 7 p.m. 14.50 8 p.m. 14.45 9 a.m. 14.40 10 a.m. 14.35 11 a.m. 14.30 12 a.m. 14.25 1 p.m. 14.20 2 p.m. 14.15 3 p.m. 14.10 4 p.m. 14.05 5 p.m. 14.00 6 p.m. 13.95 7 p.m. 13.90 8 p.m. 13.85 9 a.m. 13.80 10 a.m. 13.75 11 a.m. 13.70 12 a.m. 13.65 1 p.m. 13.60 2 p.m. 13.55 3 p.m. 13.50 4 p.m. 13.45 5 p.m. 13.40 6 p.m. 13.35 7 p.m. 13.30 8 p.m. 13.25 9 a.m. 13.20 10 a.m. 13.15 11 a.m. 13.10 12 a.m. 13.05 1 p.m. 13.00 2 p.m. 12.95 3 p.m. 12.90 4 p.m. 12.85 5 p.m. 12.80 6 p.m. 12.75 7 p.m. 12.70 8 p.m. 12.65 9 a.m. 12.60 10 a.m. 12.55 11 a.m. 12.50 12 a.m. 12.45 1 p.m. 12.40 2 p.m. 12.35 3 p.m. 12.30 4 p.m. 12.25 5 p.m. 12.20 6 p.m. 12.15 7 p.m. 12.10 8 p.m. 12.05 9 a.m. 12.00 10 a.m. 11.95 11 a.m. 11.90 12 a.m. 11.85 1 p.m. 11.80 2 p.m. 11.75 3 p.m. 11.70 4 p.m. 11.65 5 p.m. 11.60 6 p.m. 11.55 7 p.m. 11.50 8 p.m. 11.45 9 a.m. 11.40 10 a.m. 11.35 11 a.m. 11.30 12 a.m. 11.25 1 p.m. 11.20 2 p.m. 11.15 3 p.m. 11.10 4 p.m. 11.05 5 p.m. 11.00 6 p.m. 10.95 7 p.m. 10.90 8 p.m. 10.85 9 a.m. 10.80 10 a.m. 10.75 11 a.m. 10.70 12 a.m. 10.65 1 p.m. 10.60 2 p.m. 10.55 3 p.m. 10.50 4 p.m. 10.45 5 p.m. 10.40 6 p.m. 10.35 7 p.m. 10.30 8 p.m. 10.25 9 a.m. 10.20 10 a.m. 10.15 11 a.m. 10.10 12 a.m. 10.05 1 p.m. 10.00 2 p.m. 9.95 3 p.m. 9.90 4 p.m. 9.85 5 p.m. 9.80 6 p.m. 9.75 7 p.m. 9.70 8 p.m. 9.65 9 a.m. 9.60 10 a.m. 9.55 11 a.m. 9.50 12 a.m. 9.45 1 p.m. 9.40 2 p.m. 9.35 3 p.m. 9.30 4 p.m. 9.25 5 p.m. 9.20 6 p.m. 9.15 7 p.m. 9.10 8 p.m. 9.05 9 a.m. 9.00 10 a.m. 8.95 11 a.m. 8.90



## Commercial.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—185 per cent. premium, buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$80 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$132 per share, sellers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share, sellers.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$150 per share, sellers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share, sellers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$80 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$86 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—85 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$80 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—140 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$240 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—4 per cent. prem., buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$83 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$298 per share, buyers.

Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$127 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$125 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, buyers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—150 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—21 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$160 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Punjab and Sunghie Doo Samantan Mining Co.—\$34 per share, ex New Issue, sales and sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$188 per share, sellers.

Tongkin Coal Mining Co.—\$700 per share.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—nominal.

The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$53 per share, sellers.

The Seng Kok Planting Co., Ltd.—\$49 per share, buyers.

Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par.

The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$48 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (Old issue)—\$50 per share, buyers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (New issue)—\$14 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$145 per share, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$6 per share, sellers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$35 per share, sellers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.

The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, buyers.

The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$16 per share, sellers.

The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$61 per share, sellers.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/08  
Bank Bills, on demand 3/08  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/08  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/13  
Credits at 4 months' sight 3/18  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/18

ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. 3/08  
Bank Bills, on demand 3/08  
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/02  
ON INDIA, T. T. 2/27  
ON DEMAND.—2/27  
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 7/2  
Private, 30 days' sight 7/3

## OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

OLD MALWA, per picul .....\$600  
(Allowance, Tads 80.)

NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest...\$517  
NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest...\$520  
NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest...\$521  
NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest...\$525  
NEW BENARES, (without choice) per chest...\$502  
NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest...\$510  
NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul...\$550  
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul...\$500  
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul...\$475

## MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.  
The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Yangtze*, with the French mail of 1st ultimo, left Saigon on the 30th at 3 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 3rd instant.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.  
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 3rd ultimo, via Honolulu, left Yokohama for this port on the 28th at daylight, and may be expected here on or about the 3rd instant.

The O. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Arabia*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 11th ultimo, left Yokohama for this port on the 29th, and may be expected here on or about the 5th instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.  
The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s steamer *Wing-sang*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on noon on the 1st instant for this port, and may be expected here on or about the 7th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.  
The Canadian Pacific steamer *Parthia*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 28th ultimo for Yokohama and Hongkong.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Berlin*, from Trieste, India, Straits, &c., left Singapore on the 28th ultimo, and may be expected here on or about the 4th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Ventura*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 30th ultimo at 8 a.m., and is due here on the 5th instant.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Antenor*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 29th ultimo, and is due here on the 5th instant.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Yasun*, from London, left Singapore on the 29th ultimo, and is due here on the 5th instant.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Mentelau*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 1st instant, and is due here on the 7th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Thibet*, left Bombay for here on the 25th ultimo at 9 a.m.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

NAMYONG, British steamer, 943, Wooldridge, 1st July.—Saigon 27th June, General.

INDEPENDENT, German steamer, 871, W. J. Schaefer, 1st July.—Mauritius, via Singapore 25th June, General.—Wielor & Co.

ST. CLEARS, British steamer, 1,554, Widgery, 2nd July.—Penarth 12th May, Coals.—Borneo Co.

TAISANG, British steamer, 1,505, W. H. Jackson, 2nd July.—Shanghai, via Amoy 30th June, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ACTIVA, German steamer, 389, Wulff, 2nd July.—Cebu 27th June, General.—Wielor & Co.

SACHSEN, German steamer, 2,874, K. von Gossel, 2nd July.—Shanghai 29th June, General.—Melchers & Co.

GLAUCUS, British steamer, 1,344, Hannan, 2nd July.—Liverpool, via Singapore 26th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TAICHOW, British steamer, 860, Morris, 2nd July.—Singapore 26th June, General.—Bun Hing.

CANTON, British steamer, 1,113, J. Bremner, 2nd July.—Swatow 1st July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

POLYHYNNIA, German steamer, 1,053, W. Schaefer, 2nd July.—Kobe 25th June, General.—Siemssen & Co.

NAMOA, British steamer, 863, F. D. Goddard, 2nd July.—Fochow 28th June, Amoy 29th, and Swatow 1st July, General.—D. Laprak & Co.

## CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

*Formosa*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

*Amio*, Japanese steamer, for Nagasaki.

*Pha Chom Kiao*, British str., for Swatow, &c.

*Amio*, German steamer, for Mantong.

*Pemphos*, German steamer, for Iloilo.

*Japan*, British steamer, for Singapore.

## DEPARTURES.

July 1, *Ingraham*, German steamer, for Chefoo.

July 1, *Yangtze*, German str., for Whampoa.

July 2, *Freja*, Danish steamer, for Haiphong.

July 2, *Antenor*, German steamer, for Hoibow.

July 2, *Formosa*, British str., for Swatow, &c.

July 2, *Amio*, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.

July 2, *Japan*, British str., for Singapore, &c.

July 2, *Pha Chom Kiao*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

July 2, *Fushun*, Chinese str., from Shanghai.

## PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Independent*, str., from Mauritius—138 Chinese.

Per *Namyong*, str., from Saigon—145 Chinese.

Per *Taiyang*, str., from Shanghai—Sir R. T. Rennie, Messrs. Malcolm Jones, H. Wilkinson, and 12 Chinese.

Per *Sachsen*, str., from Shanghai—Messrs. F. Bornemann, M. Nimes, Cathing, F. A. B. Leib.

Per *Glaucus*, str., from Singapore, &c.—240 Chinese.

Per *Canton*, str., from Swatow—42 Chinese.

Per *Taichow*, str., from Singapore—200 Chinese.

Per *Namoa*, str., from Fochow, &c.—Messrs. Michaelsson, Nood, and 3 Chinese (cabin), and 105 Chinese (deck).

## DEPARTED.

Per *Kashgar*, str., for Singapore—4 Europeans and 188 Chinese.

Per *Ingraham*, str., for Shanghai—50 Chinese.

Per *Amio*, str., for Chiofo—45 Chinese.

Per *Formosa*, str., for Swatow, &c.—1 European and 274 Chinese.

Per *Pha Chom Kiao*, str., for Swatow—1 European and 200 Chinese.

Per *Japan*, str., for Singapore, &c.—353 Chinese.

## TO DEPART.

Per *Amio*, str., for Mantong—10 Chinese.

## REPORTS.

The British steamship *Taichow* reports that she left Singapore on the 26th ultimo. Had fine weather throughout.

The German steamship *Activa* reports that she left Cebu on the 27th ultimo. Had south-west wind throughout, and fine weather.

The British steamship *Glaucus* reports that she left Liverpool, via Singapore on the 26th ultimo. Had light southerly and south-west winds and fine weather throughout.

The German steamship *Polyhyanna* reports that she left Kobe on the 25th ultimo. Had strong south-west wind to Ockse; thence had moderate and strong current from south.

The British steamship *Canton* reports that she left Shanghai to Swatow had fine clear weather with moderate south-west monsoon. From Swatow to Hongkong had moderate breeze with showers.

The British steamship *Namyong* reports that she left Saigon on the 27th ultimo. From Cape St. James had fine weather and variable southerly winds with squalls; thence fresh south-west monsoon to port with fine cloudy weather.

The German steamship *Sachsen* reports that she left Shanghai on the 29th ultimo. From Steep Island to Turbent had strong south-west monsoon and rough sea. From there to port had fine weather and light south-west wind and moderate sea.

The British steamship *Namoa* reports that she left Fochow on the 28th ultimo. Experienced moderate south-west winds and fine weather to Amoy. Left Amoy on the 29th, and Swatow on the 1st instant. From Amoy to Swatow and thence to port had light south-west wind and fine weather. In Fochow, H.M.S. *Firebrand*, the steamships *Glenagie*, *Taiwan*, *Guthrie*, and *Cass*. In Amoy, H.M.S. *Mutini*, and the *Woojung*. In Swatow, the steamships *Pook-sang*, *Chiyun*, *Pechili*, *Taiwan*, and *Soekhow*.

## Post Office.

## A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Amio*, to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Swatow and Amoy.—Per *Taichow*, to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at 1.30 P.M.

For Europe, &c.—Per *Sachsen*, to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at 3.00 P.M.

For Haiphong.—Per *Marie*, to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Singapore.—Per *Polyhyanna*, on Thursday, the 4th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Berlin*, on Thursday, the 4th instant, at 10.30 A.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Vancouver.—Per *Batavia*, on Thursday, the 4th instant, at 10.30 A.M.

For Kobe and Yokohama.—Per *Galley of Lorne*, on Thursday, the 4th instant, at 10.30 A.M.

For Europe, &c., Australia, Madras, Calcutta, and Mauritius.—Per *Melbourne*, on Thursday, the 4th instant, at 11.00 A.M.

For Yokohama and Kobe.—Per *Iphigenia*, on Thursday, the 4th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Kobe, Yokohama, and San Francisco.—Per *City of Peking*, on Tuesday, the 9th instant, at 9.30 P.M.

For Europe, &c., India, via Bombay.—Per *Maitava*, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 11.00 A.M.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

## STEAMERS.

AMIGO, German steamer, 771, F. A. Bruhn, 27th June.—Saigon 23rd June, Rice and General.—Wielor & Co.

ANCONA, British steamer, 1,888, W. D. Mudie, 26th June.—Yokohama 17th June, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

ARIADNE, Dutch steamer, 889, Nigard, 27th June.—Tjilatjap 13th June, Sugar.—Siemssen & Co.

AVOCHIE, British steamer, 1,034, Mitchell, 30th June.—Saigon 26th June, Rice and Paddy.

BATAVIA, British steamer, 2,548, J. C. Williams, 27th June.—Vancouver 31st May, and Yokohama 19th June, Mails and General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

BORMIDA, Italian steamer, E. Demare, 26th June.—Bombay 9th June, and Singapore 20th, General.—Carlowitz & Co.

CLARA, German steamer, 674, Christiansen, 28th June.—Haiphong 25th June, Rice.—A. R. Marty.

FAME, British steamer, 117, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

GALLEY OF LORNE, British steamer, 1,360, F. Gray, 1st July.—Antwerp, via Hamburg 18th May, and Singapore 25th June, General.—Russell & Co.

HAIPHONG, British steamer, 1,122, Harris, 29th June.—Kobe 22nd June, Coals and General.—D. Laprak & Co.

IPHIGENIA, German steamer, 1,059, S. Voltmer, 30th June.—Singapore 25th June, General.—Siemssen & Co.

LOCHIE, British steamer, 1,379, J. Cowan, 30th June.—Batoum 18th May, Petroleum.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

MARIE, German steamer, 704, C. A. Hundewadt, 30th June.—Haiphong 28th June, Rice.—A. R. Marty.

NANZING, British steamer, 808, R. Talbot, 30th June.—Manila 26th June, and Amoy 29th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PEMPTOS, German steamer, 1,541, U. Johannesen, 21st June.—Cardiff 11th May, Coals.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

PROPERTOS, British steamer, 1,387, G. Heasley, 30th June.—Saigon 26th June, Rice.—Armhold, Karberg & Co.

TARTAR, British steamer, 1,569, D. S. Bailey, 25th June.—Kobe 18th June, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

TIVERTON, British steamer, 1,743, R. Whitehead, 15th June.—put back.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

WHAMPOA, British steamer, 1,106, Linton Hughes, 12th June.—Kobe, via Nagasaki 7th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

## SAILING VESSELS.

AGNOR, American ship, 1,414, John H. Frost, 25th May.—New York 28th Dec, Kerosene Oil.—Pustau & Co.

ALEXANDER YEATS, British ship, 1,298, J. W. Dunham, 2nd June.—New York 4th Dec, Petroleum.—Order.

ARON, Norwegian bark, 634, Christensen, 17th May.—Rajang 1st May, Timber.—Chinese.

AUSTRALIA, British bark, 950, Wm. Harris, 11th June.—Manila 31st May, Ballast.—Melchers & Co.

CAMELOT, British bark, 370, Murphy, 1st June.—Freemantle, W.A., and March, Sandalwood.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHARGER, American ship, 1,379, D. S. Goodenly, 28th June.—San Diego, Cal., 18th April, Ballast.—Russell & Co.

CONQUESTOR, American ship, 1,540, A.D. Lothrop, 17th June.—Anjer 1st June, Ballast.—Pustau & Co.

CONSTANCE, British ship, 1,592, P. R. Tingley, 7th June.—New York 28th Feb, Kerosene Oil.—Pustau & Co.

C. C. CHAPMAN, American ship, 1,570, A. J. Hichborn, 18th June.—New York 24th Feb, Petroleum.—Russell & Co.

DOROTHEA, German bark, 620, H. Th. Moeller, 2nd May.—Hamburg 1st Dec, General.—Siemssen & Co.

EBENEZER, British barkentine, 317, James Milne, 16th June.—Albany and May, Sandalwood.—Glenagie & Co.

ESCORT, American bark, 636, Waterhouse, 7th June.—Singapore 15th May, Timber.—Gonsalves & Co.

GO. V. JORDAN, American schooner, 662, E. V. Lyman, 20th May.—Haiphong 19th May, Ballast.—Order.

GRAT ADMIRAL, American ship, 1,497, James F. Rowell, 20th April.—San Francisco 1st March, Flour.—Russell & Co.

HALLORADA, British ship, 1,088, Hayden, 21st May.—New York 28th Dec, Kerosene Oil.—Siemssen & Co.

IRON, French bark, 564, F. Reynier, 7th June.—Honolulu 20th April, General.—Melchers & Co.

JOSEPHUS, American ship, 1,470, T. M. Rogers, 13th June.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 16th April, Coal.—Butterfield & Swire.

LAUHING WAVE, British brig, 161, Alfred Rickers, 2nd June.—Freemantle, W.A., 1st April, Sandalwood.—Siemssen & Co.

MAEL TAYR, British ship, 1,298, C. E. Dusha, 2nd June.—Cardiff 6th December, Coal.—Melchers & Co.

MARTHA, British bark, 852, Cooke, 5th May.—Singapore 4th March, Timber.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

MARTHA DAVIS, American bark, 832, Pendleton, 13th June.—Tjilatjap 28th April, Ballast.—Russell & Co.

NARFHAL, British ship, 1,327, Weston, 4th June.—Kobe 12th May, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

PAPA, German bark, 748, C. L. Henne, 29th April.—Hamburg 12th Dec, General.—Carlowitz & Co.

RICHARD PARSONS, American bark, 1,116, W. F. Thomdike, 7th June.—Newcastle 17th April, Coal.—Wielor & Co.

SATSUMA, British bark, 354, A. G. Swenson, 12th June.—Newchwang 15th May, Beans.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.

SIR WM. WALLACE, British brig, 98, T. R. Brown, 2nd June.—Singapore 10th May, Timber.—Kwong Mow Yee.

SPINAWAY, British bark, 325, J. Garrick, 2nd June.—Champion Bay 4th April, Sandalwood.—Siemssen & Co.

SOUTHERN CROSS, American ship, 1,087, J. A. Bailey, 13th May.—Newcastle, N.S.W., 16th March, Coal.—Gai Company.

TITAN, American ship, 1,285, Allen, 13th April, New York 16th Nov., Oil.—Russell & Co.

VELOCITY, British bark, 490, R. Martin, 20th May.—Honolulu 28th March, General.—Pustau & Co.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Glaucus	Liverpool	July 2nd	Butterfield & Swire.
City of Peking	San Francisco	July 3rd	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Yangtze	Marseilles	July 3rd	Messageries Maritimes.
Berence	Trieste	July 4th	Austro-Hung Lloyd's Co.
Venetia	Bombay	July 5th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Arabia	San Francisco	July 5th	O. & O. S. S. Co.
Antenor	Liverpool	July 5th	Butterfield & Swire.
Jason	London	July 5th	Butterfield & Swire.
Wingsang	Calcutta	July 6th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Menelaus	Liverpool	July 7th	Butterfield & Swire.
Thibet	Bombay	July 12th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Parthia	Vancouver	July 28th	Adamson, Bell & Co.

## STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, via Suez Canal	Glenfruin	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About July 4th.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Melbourne	Messageries Maritimes.	July 4th, at noon.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Sachsen	Melchers & Co.	July 3rd, at 4 p.m.
Venice, via Straits, &c.	Berence	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	July 10th, at noon.
Haifa, Hamburg, &c.	Polyhyanna	Siemssen & Co.	July 4th, at 10 a.m.
Genoa, via Bombay, &c.	Bormida	Carlowitz & Co.	July 4th, at noon.
San Francisco, via K. &c.	City of Peking	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	July 9th, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via Yhamo	Arabia	O. & O. S. S. Co.	July 16th, at 1 p.m.
Vancouver, B.C., via K. &c.	Batavia	Adamson, Bell & Co.	July 4th, at noon.
New Zealand Ports	Whampoa	Butterfield & Swire.	July 6th, at 4 p.m.
Sourabaya, via S'pore, &c.	Almora	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About July 8th.
Sandakan, Kudat, &c.	Memon	Butterfield & Swire.	July 7th.
Kobe and Yokohama	IPHIGENIA	Siemssen & Co.	July 4th, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Anconia	P. & O. S. N. Co.	July 3rd, at noon.
	Galley of Lorne	Russell & Co.	July 4th, at noon.
	Glaucus	Butterfield & Swire.	About July 4th, daylight.

## Intimations.

## W. POWELL &amp; CO.

EX S.S. "GLENAYON."

LATEST NOVELTIES IN

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS.

LADIES' RAIN COATS. BOX COSTUMES.

"EN TOUT CAS" PARASOLS, &amp;c., &amp;c.

## W. POWELL &amp; CO.

Victoria Exchange, Hongkong, 24th June, 1889.

## INTIMATION.

**F. Blackhead & Co.,**  
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,  
AND  
PROVISION MERCHANTS,  
NAVY CONTRACTORS,  
AND  
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS  
No. 11, Praya Central,  
(Opposite Padder's Wharf).

## SOLE AGENTS

for  
**RAHTJEN'S**  
**GENUINE**  
**COMPOSITION**  
FOR THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS  
CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS  
PRESERVATIVE AGAINST  
ROTTING, DECAY, &c., of WOOD.



**SAPOLIO.**  
ENOCH MORGAN'S SON'S  
**SAPOLIO**

FOR GENERAL CLEANING PURPOSES.

CHR. MOTZ &amp; Co., BORDEAUX CLARETS.

MAX HAASER'S FRANKFURT ON M.

CONSERVED MEATS.

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

CEMENT from the celebrated Factory of Hem-

moor.

SWEDISH TAR and OREGON PINE

LUMBER.

FLensburg STOCKBEER.

ENGINEERS' and BLACKSMITHS'

MACHINERY and TOOLS.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES and REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

ALL KINDS OF

COALS

SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

Hongkong, 26th June, 1889.

Dr. Knorr's

ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 16 to 35 grains troy).

IS the most approved and most efficacious

remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE,

NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER,

TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-

COUGH, and many other complaints. It is

also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recom-

mended by the medical Faculty. To be had at

every reputable Chemist and Druggist. Ask for

Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin